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subject, that, just published, of Prof. Bissell,* who will be found, we dare say, as strong and as firm an opponent of the new views as Professor Harman.

The writer did not, of course, expect those who should use his book to agree with him in all of its details. There are many points, some indeed of considerable importance, which we do not feel inclined to accept; e. g., the assignment of Job to the time of David; the assignment to David of all the Psalms ascribed to him in the superscriptions; the treating of Psalm LXXII. as written *for* Solomon by David, on account of the words "the prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended," etc.

Our author regards Ecclesiastes as the latest book in the Canon, written probably even after Malachi. The Song of Solomon is understood to have been written by Solomon, and to have probably an allegorical meaning.

We confess to a measure of disappointment in the treatment given the Minor Prophets. Twenty-four pages, an average of two pages to each prophet, is all that is allowed these important books. Nor do we find any very definite opinions asserted. Bleek is every-where quoted; while the view of the author himself is sometimes given, sometimes omitted.

The chief criticism to be made is this: that the author has not systematized the material, has not digested the matter he would present, has not given us the results in as clear and attractive a form as we could have wished. And yet, after all, there is no such book in the English language. It is the only book which can be used in the class room with any sort of satisfaction. From no other book can such help be secured as is contained in this volume. It is a work, therefore, of which every divinity student should make large use. It is a work, too, which should be in the library of every minister.

THEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.†

The design of this book is not to teach theology, but to show where theology is taught. Enough attention is not paid to this subject in American Seminaries. It is of prime importance that the theological student shall know the relation which the various departments sustain to each other. Our author truly says: "The position of this science (i. e., Encyclopædia of Theology) is at the beginning and at the end of theological study. It precedes, as an outline map accompanies a geography. It follows as a review. It is the hand-book of theological study through life."

The writer follows, in general, the outline and method of Hagenbach, though with numerous additions and modifications.

In the Introduction there are treated twenty-one topics, the most important of which are as follows: Definition of the Science; Choice of a Profession; Motives for entering the Ministry; Character of Ministers as religious teachers; Ministers as related to the church; Theological Study; the Theological School.

In the second division of the book there are discussed: Theology as a Positive Science; Theology as Theory and Art; Theology in its Historical Develop-

* THE PENTATEUCH. Its Origin and Structure. By Professor Edward Cone Bissell. Hartford: Scribner's Sons.

† THEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA AND METHODOLOGY. Based on Hagenbach and Krauth. By Revere Franklin Weidner, M. A., Professor in Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill. Part I. Introduction and Exegetical Theology. Philadelphia: H. B. Garner, 1885. 12mo, cloth, pp. 179. Price, \$1.25.

ment; Relation of Theology to Preparatory Culture; Relation of Theology to Philosophy; Different systems and various branches of Philosophy as related to Theology; Predominant Theological Tendencies; The Religious and Scientific Tendency in Theology.

In the third division, which treats in particular of Exegetical Theology, there are taken up the following, among other, topics: Definition of Exegetical Theology; Relation of the Old Testament to the New; Sciences auxiliary to Exegesis; the Original Languages of the Bible; Biblical Archæology; Biblical Introduction and Canonicity; Biblical Criticism; Biblical Hermeneutics; Exegesis; Methods of Exegesis.

Of course, the author attempts no detailed discussion of these topics. This is not his purpose. It is rather to point out to the student (1) the scope of the various sub-departments, (2) their relation to each other, and (3) the best authorities in each. In his selection of literature he has shown great care and skill. Only that which is of practical value is mentioned. The book is just what it purports to be, a text-book; it is arranged for the wants of the student, and not for those of the scholar. But its use is not to be confined to the theological class room. Ministers *who study* (alas that the number of those who do not *study* is so great!) will find in it valuable and helpful material.

We trust that the whole work, of which this is only Part I., may speedily be issued.

WOLF'S BIOGRAPHY OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.*

A life of Sir Moses Montefiore cannot but be of interest to all humanitarians. His hand was ready for every good work, and his benefactions were world-wide. It is the subject rather than the style which makes this book attractive. The style of the writer is not of the highest order, nor is the treatment in all respects what the subject would warrant; but this is due most probably to the limitations which the author had set for himself. The biographer evidently purposed to give a compressed account of the activities of Sir Moses. So considered, the work is well done. The very wealth of material must have been embarrassing to the author; for the multitude of facts is at times bewildering to the reader.

This work is not only interesting,—if for no other reason, because of the man about whom it is written,—but it is of value to the student. It is necessarily more than the mere record of a man; it brings into review the leading events which have taken place in Europe and western Asia and northern Africa, during this century. In reading these pages, the political and social changes which have been wrought out among these peoples are brought to our attention. For though Montefiore was never a politician, he had to do with the most noted statesmen of his time; and, in his efforts to advance the social standing of his people, he had either to overcome or to take advantage of the results of the various political revolutions. This book, among other important things, records the progress made in the removal of the civil disabilities which have deprived the Jew of citizen rights—a most important chapter in modern history and one of never-failing interest. Sir Moses had, perhaps, more to do with this than any other one man.

* SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE: A Centennial Biography, with Selections from Letters and Journals. By Lucien Wolf. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1885. 12mo, pp. 248. Price, \$1.25.